

TEMPERATURE CONTROLLER

Installation & Maintenance Instructions

A275

The **A275** is an instrument capable of indicating and controlling the temperature of a transformer. It is supplied fully configured and calibrated to customer specifications.

WARNING! Many of the test procedures specified require the instrument to be exercised over its full scale range. Therefore all switches WILL BE operated. Ensure all Safety Precautions and Procedures are observed.

Principle of Operation:

The temperature indicator is provided with a sensing bulb which is inserted into an oil filled pocket located in the transformer tank cover. This bulb is connected to expansion bellows via a fluid filled capillary tube. The change in volume of the fluid due to temperature variations, causes the bellows to act on a mechanical linkage which rotates a switch plate and an indicating pointer, thus providing a measurement of top oil temperature. The switch plate is capable of accommodating up to four switches that can be independently set.

Maintenance:

The temperature indicator requires no maintenance. Adjustment or replacement of switches may be necessary. Remote temperature information devices (if fitted) can also be adjusted.

Ambient Temperature Compensation:

This is achieved by a further bellows connected to a capillary which terminates at the head of the bulb. This bellows acts upon the measuring bellows via a linkage and thus compensates for changes in ambient temperature.

Thermal Imaging:

Is achieved by fitting a heater coil around the measuring bellows. The heater coil is fed by the current transformer on the loaded winding. The temperature increase of the heater coil is proportional to the increase in temperature of the winding over the top oil temperature. The temperature of the fluid in the bellows is modified to provide an indication of the temperature in the hottest part of the winding. The thermal time constant of the instrument is the same as that of the winding, thereby giving a true thermal image of the loaded winding in relation to time.

Capillary:

The capillary tubes are contained in a flexible armoured stainless steel

Instrument Mounting:

Ensure the instrument is mounted level. Where transformer vibration is present at the mounting position, it is essential that suitably selected anti-vibration mountings are fitted. These can be supplied for surface mounted instruments.

Care must be taken when fitting this type of mounting as over tightening will stress the anti-vibration material and considerably shorten their life.

Electrical Connections:

All connections are made to terminal blocks located in the bottom of the instrument. Access ports are provided to allow for loom routing. A wiring diagram for all connections is provided in the case.

Micro switch adjustment procedure: (Refer to Fig 1)

The Micro switch is operated on the slope of an adjustable differential cam located on the switch plate. The switch can be adjusted to operate at any point within the scale range. To carry out this adjustment slacken the 1st cam adjustment screw and move the cam assembly until the desired switching value is reached. Tighten the adjustment screw.

To adjust the switching differential (if applicable) slacken both cam adjustment screws and move the rear cam to the desired switching value. Tighten the screws.

When slackening and tightening the locking screws, care must be taken to hold the switch plate to avoid any undue strain on the operating mechanism.

Maximum Pointer:

A second pointer is attached to the instrument window and is operated by the indicating pointer. This pointer will indicate the maximum temperature the system has reached since last reset. To reset the pointer to the current operating temperature, rotate using a screwdriver.

Flash Testing:

During final inspection at the factory 2kV is applied between the case and each electrical terminal block connection.

NOTE: Damage will occur to the electronic circuits if this voltage is



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Thermal Gradient Adjustment:

The thermal gradient is set to specification at the factory and should not need adjustment. If the gradient needs altering the following procedure should be applied.

- Items required: A910 Dry Block calibrator
- Spanners & Small blade screwdriver.
- C.T. Generator.

NOTES:

- (a) Using the wrong Dry Block Calibrator can result in significant errors.
 - (b) Lid must be fitted to instrument for duration of all thermal image testing because ambient temperature interference will affect the coil heating process.
 - (c) Establish if instrument is a single or double shunt configuration.
- 1 Remove bulb from pocket and immerse into Dry Block Calibrator set to 70-80 degrees C. Wait for 5 minutes. The temperature of the bath is a datum value for future calculations.
 - 2 Apply specified load current to heater coil and selected shunt network. Wait minimum of 40 minutes.
 - 3 Note temperature indication. Subtract temperature obtained from operation '1'. The remaining value can then be checked against the required temperature gradient.
 - 4 If the values are same to within 2% of Full Scale Deflection. Temperature gradient test is complete.
 - 5 If the values are such that adjustment is required proceed as follows.
 - 6 Remove retaining nut from selected shunt and withdraw from the instrument case.
 - 7 Slacken the retaining nut and screw of the centre band.
 - 8 Using the value obtained in operation '3' determine the direction of adjustment as follows:
To reduce the temperature gradient required move the centre band towards the other 'WIRED' terminal. Make any adjustments in small incremental steps.
To increase the gradient carry out the reverse. Refit shunt.
 - 9 REFIT LID and carry out operation '2'.
 - 10 If no further adjustment is required the procedure is complete.
 - 11 If the situation arises that no further adjustment is available to meet the revised temperature gradient, then contact Accurate Controls Ltd.

Linear Variable Differential Transformer (L.V.D.T.): (If fitted)

A mechanically isolated non-loading transducer is fitted at the factory to allow for connection to data logging and remote indication equipment. Ensure that the power supply change over switch is set to the supply voltage. The transducer has been set and tested to the customer requirements for the specification of instrument. If the output is found to differ from the instrument indication, zero and span adjustments can be carried out in accordance with the LV10 Installation and Maintenance Instructions.

Temperature Calibration:

If the instrument at any time is suspected to be outside acceptable limits, contact Accurate Controls Ltd. for service and information.

Figure 1

